

NI GE RIA

NORTHEAST: HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

MAY 2017

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

The changing nature of the conflict in Northeast Nigeria has resulted in widespread forced displacement, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, severe protection concerns and a growing food and nutrition crisis of global proportion.

For the eighth consecutive year, civilians are suffering from relentless Boko Haram violence in the Northeast region, where the military has also ramped up counteroffensive operations. Some 8.5 million people need humanitarian assistance in the worst-affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

Conflict and violence have forced more than 1.8 million people to flee their homes across the northeast - up to 55 per cent of these people are children. Three quarters of those internally displaced found shelter with host communities who are among the world's poorest people.



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Insecurity, especially in parts of Borno and Yobe states, continues to hamper humanitarian operations. However, through coordinated logistics and civil-military coordination efforts, humanitarian teams can now, to the extent possible, access areas previously inaccessible and new depths of devastation are uncovered: civilians desperately need food, health, protection, shelter, water and sanitation, and education.

In 2017, the strategic focus of humanitarian partners emphasizes on integrated and coordinated life-saving assistance, enhanced access and protection services, and resilience and durable solutions. The Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2017 includes 172 approved projects to reach 6.9 million people - roughly 85 per cent of those in need - in the most affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. This target is realistically based on the capacity of humanitarian partners, the level of access to the most affected people in need and the insecure environment.

A VISION FOR THE NORTH-EAST



8.5 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED



6.9 MILLION
PEOPLE TARGETED



1.054 BILLION
REQUIREMENT

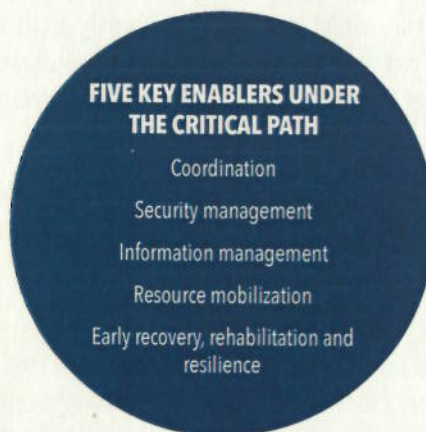
In October 2016, Humanitarian Leadership for Nigeria was strengthened with the arrival of the new Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator (DHC) to Maiduguri, Peter Lundberg, followed by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC), Edward Kallon, in December 2016, to start operational coordination of the humanitarian response in the Northeast. Only a few humanitarian crises in the world are supported by a Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, demonstrating the acknowledgement of the gravity of the crisis by the international humanitarian system.

Under their leadership, key milestones have been achieved since October 2016. The most transformative change has been the development of a Vision Paper for the Northeast, both for the short and medium-term. A Critical Path of humanitarian actions and steps needed to be taken by the international humanitarian community was developed and implemented to continue the scale up of an agile and well-coordinated international humanitarian response in Nigeria's northeast. New coordination structures were set up, moving decision centers from Abuja to Maiduguri

The Critical Path was revised in March 2017, identifying key new milestones for the coming six month period (March - August 2017).

The New Way of Working and implementing the outcome of the World Humanitarian Summit have been the driving forces for the rapid scale-up in the Northeast.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (OCTOBER 2016 - FEBRUARY 2017)
Shift of the center of gravity of the response from Abuja to Maiduguri, including new coordination structures
Ongoing establishment of humanitarian hubs
Establishment of Nigeria Humanitarian Fund
Addressing bureaucratic impediments faced by INGOs



NEW MILESTONES (MARCH - AUGUST 2017)
Strengthen interstate and Local Government Areas coordination
Strong framework to address sexual and gender-based violence
Enhance global advocacy - including with the private sector
Implementation of the solution/return strategy
Transition from short-term surge capacity into more stable staffing solution

OPERATIONAL SCALE UP



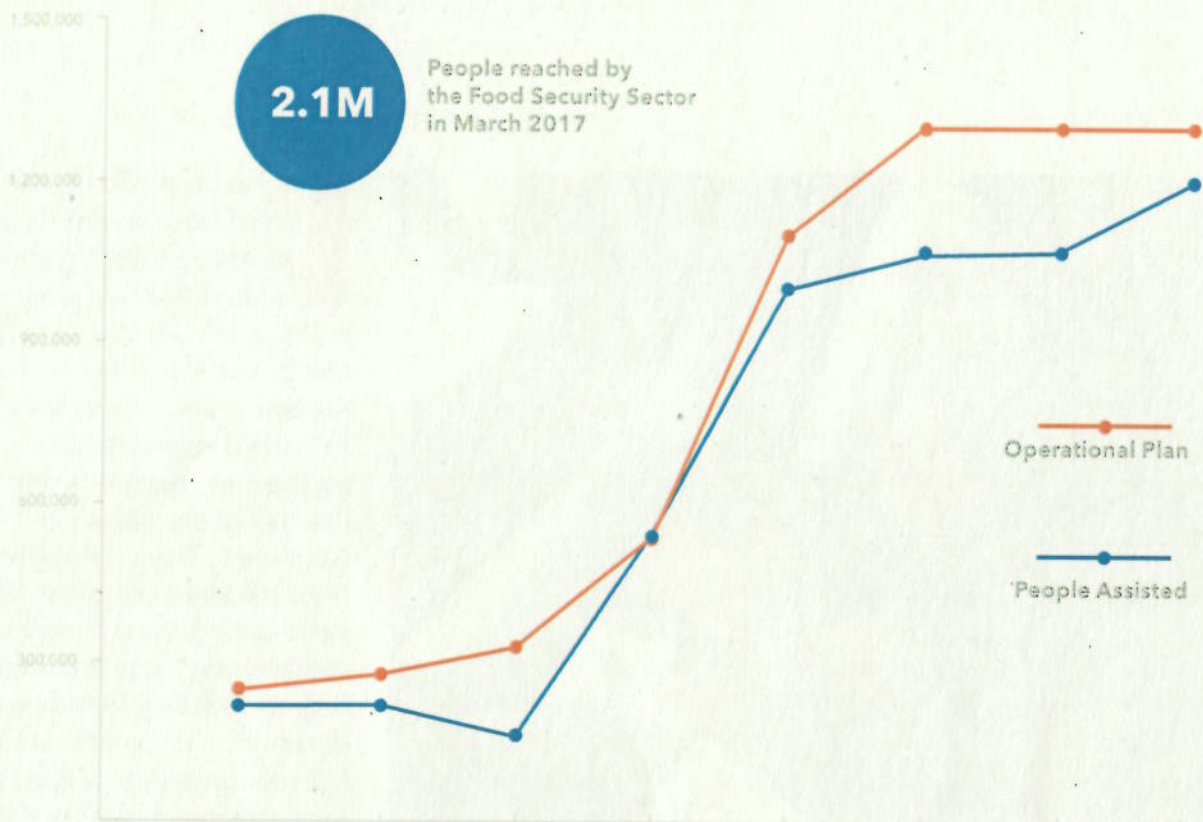
Several interdependent and collective actions have been put in place to maintain and increase the level and quality of response as well as strengthen accountability to affected populations. Those include the establishment of well-functioning collaboration at inter-agency and multi-sectoral levels. The Rapid Response Mechanism - comprising of UN agencies and NGOs -; the Emergency Tracking Tool - tracking surge movements of populations -; and the new partnership between WFP and FAO - a combination of food assistance and food production support - are examples of this New Way of Working. Cash Transfer Programming is also being more and more considered by the humanitarian community in Nigeria as an effective modality to deliver assistance, where feasible, handing consumption decision to those in need. Furthermore, essential humanitarian infrastructures are being put in place, including humanitarian hubs - 8 will be established in hard to reach areas in Borno State. The hubs are recognized by the humanitarian community in country as the best logistic enabler to allow humanitarian workers - both UN and NGO community - to be more effective and efficient in the delivery of aid in what remains a highly volatile security environment. In close coordination with UNDSS and INSO, the humanitarian country team is taking all possible measures to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian workers in all areas of operations, including the humanitarian hubs.

The recently launched Nigeria Humanitarian Fund, to be established in May 2017, will also further enhance a multi-sectorial and multi-agency approach by directing funding to strategic and jointly prioritized initiatives, as well as possibly attract the Nigerian and broader international private sector.

The continued priority for 2017 is to further scale-up life-saving and protection interventions. Since October 2016, humanitarian partners have massively scaled up and this was commended in the first ever UN Security Council Resolution on the Lake Chad region following a visit in February 2017. For instance, the food security response has increased by more than 445%, reaching 2.1 million with food assistance in March 2017. The WASH sector went from reaching some 800,000 people with safe water in September 2016 to almost 2 million beneficiaries in

December 2016. And the number of people with access to improved sanitation went from 900,000 in September 2016 to 1.7 million last December. Another indicator of the considerable scale up is the number of humanitarian specialists deployed to the Northeast. At the beginning of 2016, only a dozen international humanitarian staff were operating in the area. By the end of 2016, more than 670 international and 1500 national staff were dedicated to the humanitarian response, mainly in Borno State. As highlighted by the UN Security Council Resolution, we need the most engaged, qualified and efficient people to run and further scale up humanitarian operations in the Northeast of Nigeria. This represents a continuous challenge in a world facing unprecedented humanitarian crises.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME: PEOPLE ASSISTED



Finally, the scale up in the Northeast is achieved by working closely with the Government at all levels, and with the military - an essential partner to ensure sustained access to affected populations in hard-to-reach areas. The establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force has been essential in ensuring greater coordination on humanitarian issues between the authorities and the humanitarian community. Since May 2016, a civil-military structure has been established in Maiduguri, with weekly civil-military coordination fora to facilitate civil-military dialogue on issues of concern. In October 2016, Standard Operation Procedures were agreed with the military to improve coordination and avoid delay for humanitarian convoys to move into areas that require increased security procedures. As underlined by the UN Security Council Resolution, civil-military guidelines will be developed while operational guidelines on civil-military coordination are already under discussion.

LOOMING FAMINE



5.2 MILLION
PEOPLE IN URGENT NEED OF
FOOD ASSISTANCE



450,000
CHILDREN UNDER 5 IN URGENT
NEED OF NUTRITION



\$480.3 MILLION
TO ASSIST
5.1M PEOPLE



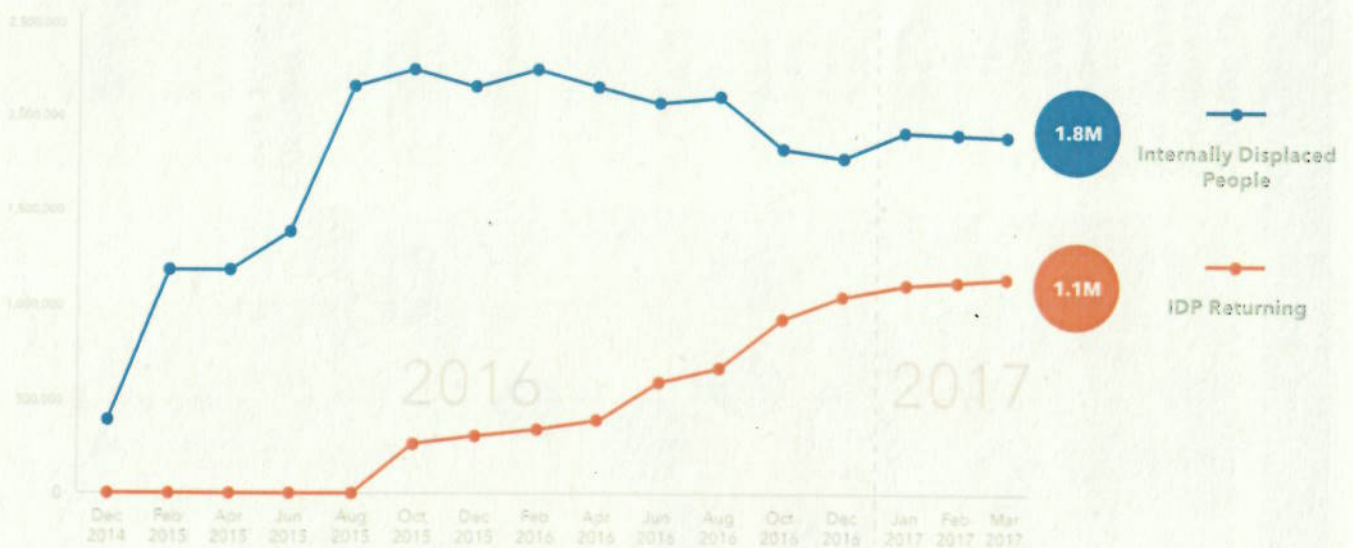
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In February 2017, the UN Secretary-General stressed that Nigeria is one of the four countries in the world facing a credible risk of famine. He called on the international community to consider immediate support to people facing the risk of starvation in Northeast. The prolonged humanitarian crisis has had a devastating impact on food security and nutrition in the region, leading to famine-like conditions in several areas. 5.2 million are expected to urgently need food assistance by June, including more than 50,000 people who could face famine-like conditions across the three most affected states of the North-East region.

The annual lean season is expected to start early, in April-May instead of July. Given the limited purchasing power, the depletion of household stocks and limited access to farmland, millions of people are likely to remain severely food insecure until October 2017. To avert more suffering, WFP needs US\$ 274 million over the next six months (May- October) to assist up to 1.8 million people. Without sufficient funding, WFP will need to cut back its life-saving support.

The lean season also increases expected malnutrition cases in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe - the rainy season will indeed drastically impact road deliveries which the food sector relies on. Approximately 450,000 children under the age of five will suffer this year from severe acute malnutrition across the three states. Without treatment one in 5 of them will die.

WAVES OF POPULATION MOVEMENTS



An additional challenge is arising, exacerbating the complexity around capacity and response. Some 200,000 Nigerian refugees hosted in neighboring countries - Cameroon, Chad and Niger -are starting to return to Nigeria, especially from Cameroon, which received 62% of those refugees. Several agencies and organizations have expressed concerns regarding the continued forced return of hundreds of refugees from Cameroon, including UNHCR. The recent signature of the Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon, and UNHCR - on 2 March 2017 - is therefore a very important framework that needs to be implemented at the highest level. The Governments in the region need to guarantee the right of refugees to voluntary return in safety and dignity.

The humanitarian community in Nigeria continues to work closely with humanitarian partners in neighboring countries on joint 'scenario planning' and early warning in order to harmonize at best possible scenarios on population movements across the affected areas.

At the same time, more displaced populations are returning to - or closer to - their Local Government Areas (LGAs) of origin. Since August 2015, more than one million people have already started to return to camps located in those areas. Sudden movements of populations are linked to a better access, allowing people to flee locations previously controlled by Boko Haram, or due to further violence in the region. As a result, there are continuous flux of IDPs to existing IDP camps, such as Mafa, Bama, Maiduguri MMC, Konduga, Ngala, Banki as well as in other LGAs, such as Chibok and Damboa.

When conditions for return are conducive and in full accordance with humanitarian principles and internationally accepted protection standards and norms, in particular the Kampala convention, the international community is supporting and will continue to support national and State authorities' plans and expediting medium and longer-term recovery from the onset. Urgent assistance - including food - is needed to assist these new arrivals in IDP camps, screening center, transit camps and host communities.

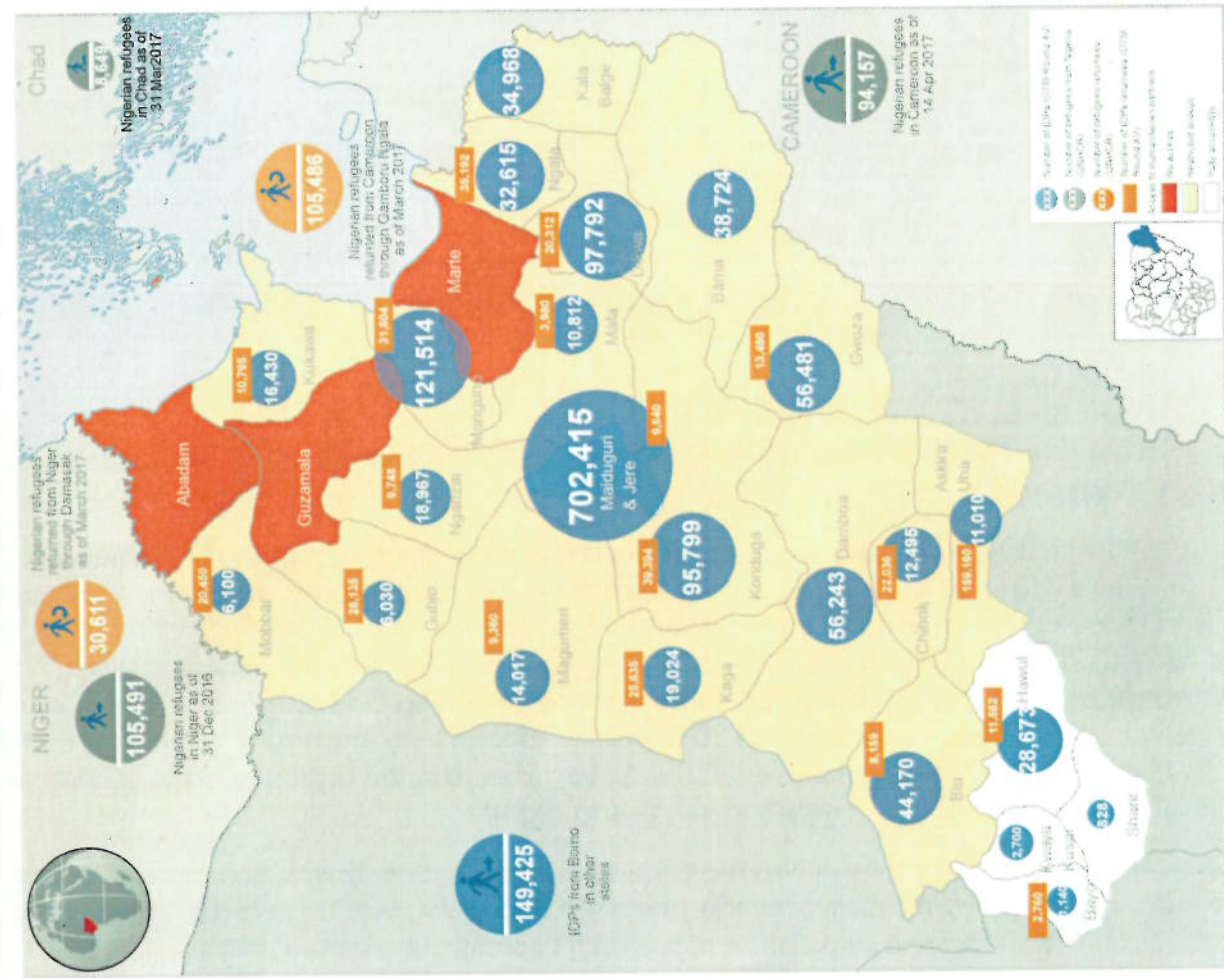
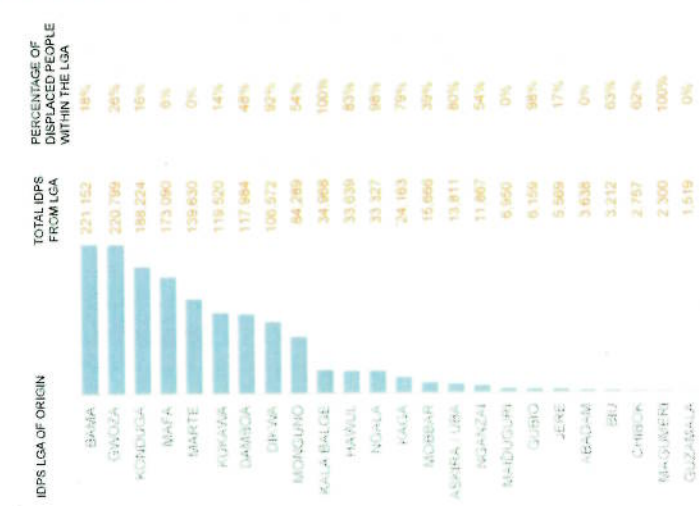
Nigeria: Borno State Displacement Profile (as of 19 April 2017)

KEY FIGURES¹

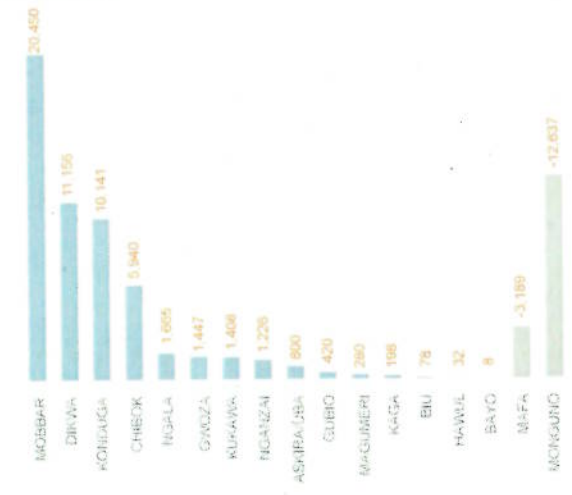
1.43 million
number of internally displaced people living in Borno
9.5 per cent decrease compared to DTM RXIV

0.45 million
number of people returning to their areas of origin
9.1 per cent increase compared to DTM RXIV

IDPs LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGA) OF ORIGIN²



NUMBER OF RETURNEEES BETWEEN THE PUBLICATION OF DTM RXIV AND DTM RXV³



The DTM Round XV assessment marked an increase of 39,432 IDPs. The largest number of returns was recorded in Imbibi LGA where most of the returnees came from neighbouring Niger. Monguro and Mafa LGAs saw a sharp decrease in the number of returnees where many of the displaced people travelled to their place of origin.

CURRENT LOCATION OF IDPS FROM BORNO⁴



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. (Developed only for humanitarian activities purposes)
 Update on 19 April 2017 Sources: (1) DTM Round XV, UNHCR; (2) DTM Round XV, UNHCR; (3) DTM Round XV; (4) DTM Round XV & XV
 Feedback: ocha.ngo@un.org For more information on Nigeria humanitarian activities, visit: www.unocha.org/nigeria http://reliefweb.int/country/nga

PROTECTION



6.1 MILLION

PEOPLE IN URGENT NEED OF PROTECTION



20,000

PEOPLE REPORTEDLY KILLED SINCE 2009



4,000

WOMEN AND GIRLS ABDUCTED SINCE 2009

A full spectrum of protection concerns exists in the Northeast, with 6.1 million people in need of protection assistance in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States; nearly half of them are children. The crisis in the Northeast is often described as a protection crisis, particularly affecting vulnerable groups such as women and girls – but also men and boys. Civilians face violations of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law, including deaths, injuries, arbitrary detentions, disappearances, forced displacement, attacks on civilian sites and forced recruitment. Women have been targeted through abductions, forced marriages, rape and other forms of exploitation including being forced to carry out suicide bombing. Since the start of the conflict in 2009, around 20,000 people have been reportedly killed and 4,000 women and girls abducted.

The situation of women and girls in IDP camps and conflict affected areas, especially regarding gender based violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), is of particular concern, as highlighted by the Special Rapporteur on human rights of IDPs during his last visit in August 2016 . This could constitute a hidden crisis, overshadowed by the current focus on food assistance. Therefore, we have already taken concrete steps to address those issues. A PSEA Network has been established in Borno - to be replicated in Adamawa and Yobe - and we are currently working on the establishment of a dedicated inter-agency complaint mechanism to jointly prevent and respond to such abuse and exploitation.



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¹ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20712&LangID=E>

HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

There is a nascent coordinated approach by the UN country team, under the leadership of the RC/HC and DHC, to address the nexus between humanitarian assistance and development efforts in the Northeast, mainly in Adamawa and Yobe States, where the security situation is more stable. This represents a great potential to look at issues beyond return and incorporate needs for long-term solution, in support with development partners and institutions, such as the World Bank. There must be a link between humanitarian aid and recovery interventions that will create economic opportunities by reactivating livelihoods, and provide basic services in areas of return. They will need schools, clinics, access to clean water, shelters and local development planning to stabilize communities. While food assistance helps people to survive, agriculture inputs will build resilience and ensure a dignified life tomorrow.

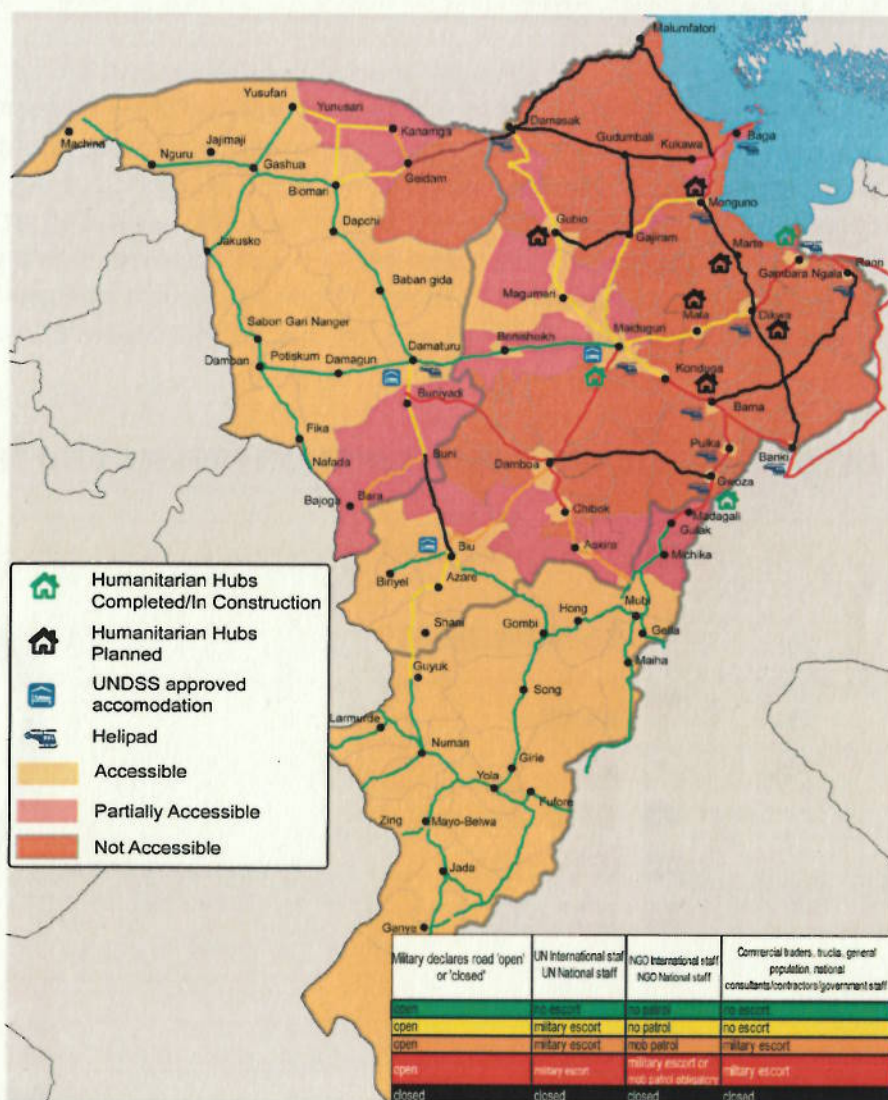
A return and solution strategy has been developed and launched during the Oslo humanitarian conference while an integrated approach to community stabilization has been developed. Workplans for both initiatives are being developed for the three States.



CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Despite the massive scale-up of humanitarian operations since October 2016, the ability of humanitarian organizations to reach conflict affected people with timely humanitarian assistance remains severely constrained outside large towns. According to the 2017 HRP, some 700,000 are estimated to be inaccessible to humanitarian workers. The extent of the conditions and needs of those people is difficult to adequately assess and respond.

Armed conflict between the Nigerian army and Boko Haram insurgents is still ongoing in the Northeast - especially in Borno - with an increased number of attacks and use of road side IED/ PBIEDs, and corroborated indication of possible plans by Boko Haram to carry out suicide attacks against humanitarian actors during programme delivery, especially food distribution in Borno State. As a result, humanitarian access remains severely constrained. In Borno State, while all LGA Headquarters have been recaptured by the military, rural areas remain very much 'besieged'. There is no sign or indication that normalcy will come back in a near future. Trips a few kilometres outside LGAs Headquarters to farm, fetch firewood or collect water - most of the time with mandatory military escorts - carry the risk of attacks or abduction by Boko Haram. Market and trade activities have dramatically reduced, as as security measures, border and market closures limit food flow.

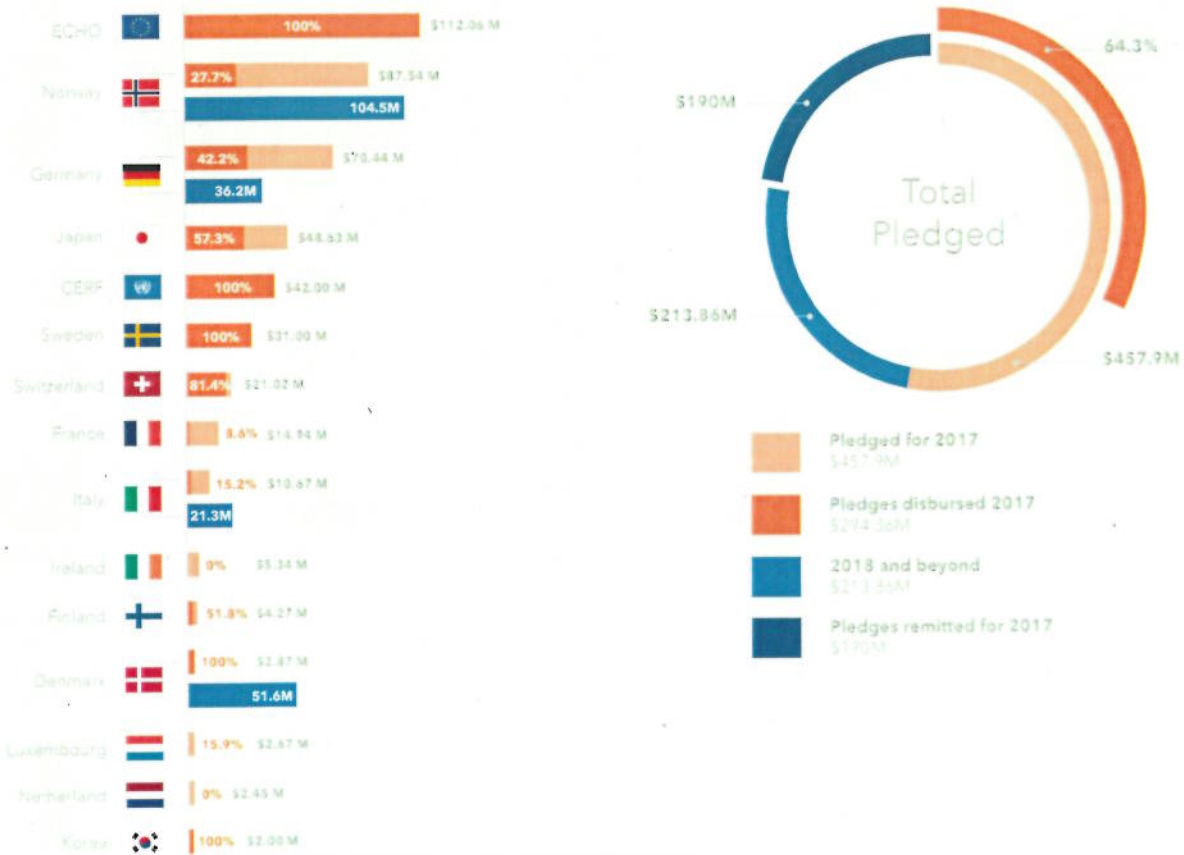


Another main constraint remains the prevailing lack of funding and visibility. Despite recent global advocacy efforts to raise awareness on the humanitarian crisis in the Northeast, including the first ever humanitarian conference on Nigeria - the Oslo humanitarian conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad region- and the UN Security Council mission, the crisis in Nigeria’s northeast remains underreported and underfunded.

In February 2017, representatives of 12 donor countries and agencies completed a three-day mission to Borno State, and called for additional funding in their media statement . In their Resolution, the UN Security Council urged donors and affected Governments to disburse funds to prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian crisis. Timely fulfillment of pledges - including USD \$458 million pledged in Oslo Humanitarian Conference in February 2017- from international partners and the Nigerian government is critical to avert the risk of a famine in the Northeast and provide immediate protection assistance to affected populations. There is almost a USD 1 billion funding gap, as the HRP 2017 total request (USD 1.05 billion) is 21 per cent funded as of 16 May 2017.

Funding is essential, but strengthened coordination and efficient use of resources at hand are critical. The humanitarian community in country acknowledges the need to step away from business as usual; as a humanitarian community, we must reinforce coordination and look at all possible ways to increase effectiveness and efficiency of our work. But, the international community needs also - and now- to espouse this global effort. The Nigerian Government has also a role to play. History is scattered with lost opportunities and there is still a momentum to ensure that the situation in Northeast Nigeria does not become yet another protracted crisis. There is still time to navigate away from the ‘Perfect Storm’ but we must, collectively, act now.

OSLO HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE ON NIGERIA AND THE LAKE CHAD REGION



<http://reliefweb.int/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Statement-UN-OS-Commission-Northeast-Nigeria-13-15-February-2017>

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) articulates the shared vision of how to respond to the assessed and expressed needs of the affected population. OCHA with the collaboration of humanitarian partners produces the HRP at the beginning of each year and revised as needed. For more details, please refer to: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/humanitarian-response-plan>

REFERENCE MAPS

OCHA produces a series of reference maps covering the North East Nigeria. All the maps produced are available on Humanitarian.info site. These maps are updated twice a year. For more details, please refer to: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/nigeria-reference-maps>

WHO DOES, WHAT WHERE (3Ws)

OCHA collects and collates information on operation presence of partners working in different sectors and geographical areas in North East Nigeria. The product is released every month. For more details, please refer to: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/3ws>

HUMANITARIAN DASHBOARD

The humanitarian dashboard presents humanitarian needs and gaps vis-a-vis current response and is published monthly. It is one of the essential tools used to monitor and report progress on humanitarian activities. The product is released every month. For more details, please refer to: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/humanitarian-dashboard>

DISPLACEMENT PROFILE

The displacement profiles products are used to give an overview on the IDP situation in North East Nigeria. The main sources of the data are the Data Tracking Matrix (DTM), information on refugees from UNHCR and the Emergency tracking Matrix. This product is updated with each DTM release (every two months). For more details, please refer to: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/displacement-profile>

FUNDING OVERVIEW

The Funding products are used to give an overview on the humanitarian financial situation in North East Nigeria. The main source of the data comes from the Financial Tracking System (<https://fts.unocha.org/>) and allows the monitoring of the financial contributions by sector. This product is updated every month. For more details, please refer to: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/humanitarian-funding-overview>

ROAD AND AIR ACCESS

OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners, has been producing a "Road and Air Access Map" that shows the different level of security and access in the state of Borno. Roads are classified according to their accessibility and escort rules that agencies should follow. This product is updated every month. For more details, please refer to: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/access-map>

SITUATION REPORTS

OCHA Situation Report supports the coordination of humanitarian response in North East Nigeria. It provides a snapshot of current needs, response and gaps for all sectors. The product is released every two weeks. For more details, please refer to: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/humanitarian-situation-report>

ANNEX 2 - NIGERIA HUMANITARIAN FUND

INFO SHEET • March 2017

NIGERIA HUMANITARIAN FUND



The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) is a timely and effective tool to support humanitarian action in Nigeria. It allows public and private donors to pool their contributions to enable the delivery of humanitarian life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people.

A NEW FUND FOR URGENT RELIEF

The eight-year conflict in North-East Nigeria has created a deepening humanitarian crisis. Boko Haram violence and military operations continue to affect millions of people, and some 8.5 million people need urgent assistance in the worst-affected Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. Almost 1.9 million people, of which more than half are children, have been forced to flee their homes.

In 2017, over 70 humanitarian organizations plan to assist 6.9 million people with nutrition, food, shelter, health, education, protection and water and sanitation support. Assistance will include early recovery and livelihood interventions to help people out of crisis and back on the path to development.

Public partners, relief organizations and other key stakeholders involved in the humanitarian response in Nigeria, collectively expressed support for the establishment of the NHF as a strategic and vital tool to deliver the most urgent humanitarian relief.

In February 2017, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator launched the NHF - a Country-Based Pooled Fund (CBPF) managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian (OCHA) - in support of life-saving humanitarian and recovery operations.

AN INVESTMENT IN HUMANITY

The NHF provides an opportunity for donors to pool their contributions to deliver a stronger collective response. It will help in-country relief organizations to reach the most vulnerable people and ensure maximum impact of limited resources:

- **NHF is inclusive and promotes partnerships:** Funds are directly available to a wide range of relief partners. This includes national and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN Agencies and Red Cross/Red Crescent Organizations.
- **NHF is timely and flexible:** It supports the delivery of an agile response in a fluid emergency.
- **NHF is efficient and accountable:** It minimizes transaction costs and provides transparency and accountability. Recipient organizations are thoroughly evaluated and relief projects are monitored with regular reporting on achievements.



@ OCHA/Franck Kuwonu

COORDINATED, TIMELY ALLOCATIONS

Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in Nigeria, the NHF will boost the response with direct allocations to frontline responders for activities prioritized within the programmatic framework of the Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). This ensures that funding is available and prioritized at the local level by those closest to people in need.

The HC is supported by the Humanitarian Country Team and the NHF Advisory Board. The advisory board includes representatives of donors, national and international NGOs and UN agencies to ensure decisions reflect the views across the humanitarian community.

Operational support is provided by OCHA's Humanitarian Financing Unit based in Maiduguri in Nigeria's northeast. This set-up ensures that the NHF is managed from the epicentre of the crisis with allocation processes and monitoring close to operational partners and their projects, while maintaining a close link to strategic decision-making in the capital, Abuja. OCHA's wider coordination activities on the ground (including needs assessments and common humanitarian planning) also help to ensure effective use of NHF funds.

Like all CBPFs, the NHF is designed to complement other humanitarian funding sources, such as bilateral funding and the Central Emergency Response Fund.

ABOUT CBPFs

There are currently 18 active CBPFs globally. In 2016, they allocated more than \$720 million to enable humanitarian partners to deliver life-saving assistance to millions of people affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts.

Following the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the UN Secretary-General stressed the critical role of CBPFs, and called on donors to increase the proportion of HRP funding channelled through CBPFs to 15 per cent by 2018. This would translate to close to \$2 billion annually.

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

The Nigeria HRP seeks US\$1.05 billion to provide life-saving assistance for 6.9 million people. In its first year of operations, the NHF aims to attract between \$50-\$80 million in support of the HRP.

Donors are urged to contribute to the NHF and are invited to contact : nhf@un.org

HOW CBPFs WORK

IDENTIFYING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



Aid workers on the ground identify the most urgent types of humanitarian assistance that affected people need.

CONTRIBUTIONS



Donors provide voluntary contributions to specific CBPFs.

REQUESTING FUNDS



Humanitarian partners work together to prioritize life-saving relief activities. They request CBPF funding through the Humanitarian Coordinator.

MANAGING FUNDS



Contributions are pooled into single funds.

ALLOCATING FUNDS

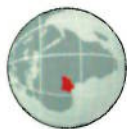


Based on expert advice from aid workers and on needs, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocates CBPF funding.

SAVING LIVES



Relief organizations use the money for urgent aid operations. They always track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.



\$1.05 billion
funds required in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)

21%
2017 Humanitarian Response Plan coverage

\$221.1 million
for projects listed in the HRP

\$162.9 million
for projects not listed in the HRP

\$384 million²
overall humanitarian funding to Nigeria projects listed and not listed in the 2017 HRP

OVERALL FUNDING TO NIGERIA FROM 2014 TO 2016 (projects listed in the Appeal)

IN 2014
\$93.4 million
funds required



IN 2015
\$100.3 million
funds required



IN 2016
\$464 million
funds required

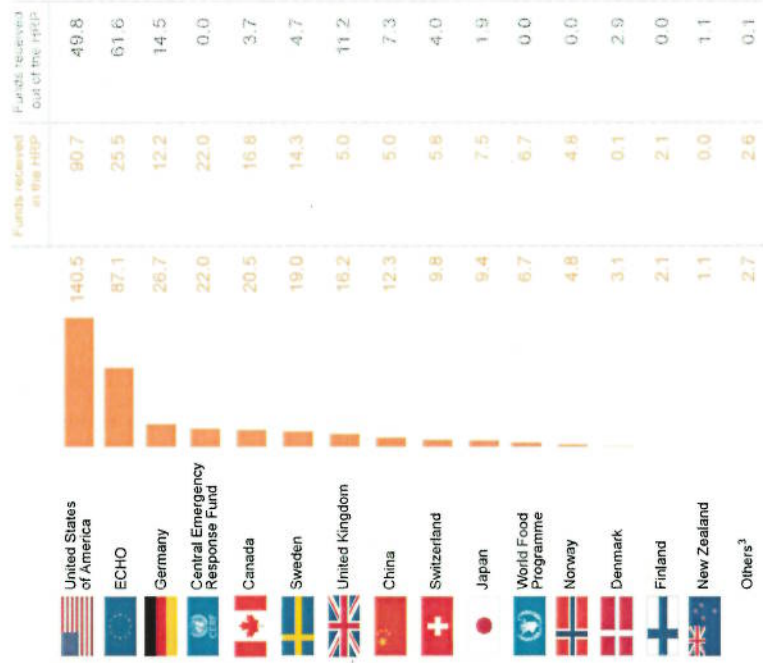


REQUIREMENT AND FUNDING PER SECTOR (projects listed and not listed in the 2017 HRP)

Sector	FUNDING PER SECTOR IN THE HRP		FUNDING PER SECTOR OUT OF THE HRP	
	Number of Projects	Funds Required (millions \$)	Funded (millions \$) ⁽¹⁾	% Funded
Food Security	33	480.3	25.5	5.3%
Nutrition	10	110.3	15.5	14.0%
Health	18	93.8	8.6	9.1%
Protection	36	88.3	20.9	23.7%
Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items	14	70.3	4.6	6.8%
Education	14	56.3	4.9	8.8%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	19	49.7	7.1	14.3%
Response and Recovery Planning	20	44.6	0.03	0.1%
Coordination and Support Services	3	31.2	18.5	59.2%
Logistics	2	12.2	2.9	23.7%
Displacement Management Systems	2	11.6	0.0	0%
Emergency Telecommunications	1	5.8	0.6	9.6%

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2017⁽²⁾

Projects listed and not listed in the Appeal (million \$)



(1) Does not include \$111.8 million in the HRP and \$121.9 million outside the HRP for veto-be-specified sector. (2) Does not include outstanding pledges of \$0.01 million in the HRP and \$2.6 million outside the HRP. (3) Contribution less than \$1.0 million.

We encourage partners (donors, appealing and implementing organisations) to report their funding status to Financial Tracking Service (FTS): <https://fts.unocha.org/quarterly-report-contribution>

For more information on Nigeria humanitarian activities: <https://nigeria.unocha.org>

Update: 16 May 2017 Sources: FTS, Feedback: info@unocha.org